

their loss was a little less than 35 per cent of their army.

It has not been told how many men General Slakieberg had at Vafangow, but probably not more than two corps, or say 30,000 or 40,000 men. The Japanese report that they have buried nearly 1,600 Russians and are still finding dead Cossacks, and that many of the dead and wounded Russians were carried off the field. This would indicate a loss in killed and wounded of quite 10,000, 33 per cent if 30,000, or 25 per cent if 40,000, which is equal to the loss of the allies in their three days' fight at Waterloo. But as we read the story of the correspondent he referred merely to that spirit of the Russian fighting. They went into the battle singing; they stood the three days' pounding of the enemies' batteries, finally took the offensive, drove back the Japanese that were assailing their right, "annihilating two Japanese battalions," and finally when the Japanese reinforcements came in overwhelming numbers, turning the tide of battle, without any panic sullenly withdrew. The war is evidently nearing the point when something as big as Borodino may be looked for.

WOMEN OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Some of the higher journals and professors in the East and across the sea are discussing the question of university training for young women. Some declare that American women are over-educated; that a higher education has a tendency to prevent women from becoming wives and mothers; that the giving to women perfectly trained minds in the schools causes them to exchange the simple, natural grace which attracts men to them for the mere grace of intellect which causes an unconscious self-consciousness, which impels them to reason on masculine lines making them often hail fellows, but such fellows as men do not look for in wives, and therefore the highest destiny of such women, to be grand wives, superb mothers and home queens, is thwarted.

It seems to us that all that smacks of a hereditary taint. For thousands of years women were treated as inferior creatures, playthings at first and then slaves. When at last after the ceremony had been repeated for many centuries at marriages, that a man and his wife "are one flesh," some generous souls took up the idea that if they were one they must be equal, and some of the fetters were broken from the souls of women. Then it was found that the exalting of woman had a double reward—the woman was more loveable than ever and man himself became exalted. Now as to education. It is true that some women who are fairly educated do not become first class wives and mothers, but they would have been worse wives and mothers had they not been educated. It is true that we see some women who seem to be holding out their arms to grasp the ethereal, the intangible and the incomprehensible, but no one ever saw a thoroughly educated lady who was that way. That kind are simply living illustrations of how dangerous a thing a little knowledge is. When a man engages a governess and instructor for his children he invariably wants an educated lady to fill the bill, and if his wife is a dull, unlettered woman, the chances are ten to one that she will be jealous of the governess before a month passes.

It is true that some women never ought to receive what is called a higher education, but the same is true of many men who pass through colleges and universities and the reason is the same in both cases. Such people do not waste several years in school because they are thirsting for knowledge, but because it is the fashionable fad and when they go out into the world it takes them years, often, to find out what they are adapted to do. But that is the fault of parents first and next the schools.

But when a man or woman knows what he

or she wants to do in what way can a thorough educational training harm them? As to the wife and mother feature, no training can chill a woman's instincts. Most women dream of being wives and mothers and no school training can drive away that dream unless it is a religious training which induces women to smother that dream under a pillow of faith and hope that by the sacrifice a fairer heaven will receive them.

But, really, the whole question rests on a basis of justice. Many women can never marry; thousands and tens of thousands of women have to earn their own livelihood. What equities attach to the case which justifies anyone in saying that there should be limitations to a woman's equipments if she should ever find it necessary to support herself?

An education makes a real woman more thoughtful, more considerate, a better wife, mother and citizen. If some one in woman's form is foolish and flighty an education may, if possible, cause her to be more disagreeable than she would be without it, but the fault is away back behind the schools, and if through her education such a woman rejects marriage, the world is a gain and the schools should be thanked.

A writer in the London National Review is alarmed over the German navy. He thinks it a menace to England because England distributes her navy all around the world, while Germany keeps hers concentrated. His conclusion is that "one lesson of the Russo-Japanese war is that the party that takes the initiative and attacks resolutely has on immense advantage and another is that concentration of armaments is essential." It seems to us that the only lesson which Japanese naval exploits have so far taught is, that a war navy is useless unless it is properly manned and handled.

For instance suppose the Santiago fleet had been in the harbor of Port Arthur when the Japs made their first assault upon that port what would have happened? Suppose the Oregon had been there, the Oregon, the Iowa, the Texas, the Indiana and Massachusetts, where would the Japs have been in an hour and a half after the onset began?

A NORTHERN REPUBLIC.

A sage lived in the West once who, in thought, always seemed to be like Gilpin of Colorado, living fifty years ahead of his generation. He deplored the surrender made by our country after it had raised its slogan of "54-40 or fight," and still more the refusal to accept British Columbia in lieu of the Geneva award. He had a map of North America hanging on the wall of his office, and was wont to spring up, seize his walking stick and, going to the map, draw the end of his cane around a mighty area of the Dominion in the Northwest, and then discourse as follows: "Not a great many years hence our country will cease to export wheat; the home production will be needed for the home millions. The Pacific has already been reached, railroads are pushing to the West, population is increasing in arithmetical, almost geometrical, progression; the public lands are swiftly being absorbed; manufactures are increasing at an unprecedented pace; it will not be long until our own people will need all our own bread." But when that time comes there will be no scarcity. Here (pointing his cane over British Columbia) are unlimited virgin fields, the bread-producers for a continent, room for millions of homes, where climate, soil, everything will be in accord for the creation of a great race of men and women."

It looks as though this prophecy was entering upon fulfillment. Already fifty thousand Americans have pushed into that country and the inflow is steadily increasing. There are tens of millions of acres as level as a floor and where a man who is young and a worker can buy 160 acres and at the regulation price of \$5 per acre,

and with the first crop realize enough to pay for the land and all the expenses of the crop. There is a continental divide which runs east and west about on the line which separates the United States and British Columbia and the land to the north falls off rapidly to about the altitude of Eastern Kansas and Nebraska; there is plenty of rain, no irrigation is needed. Besides, the prairie, there is timber to supply the world for generations. Then farmers there can get 10 cents per bushel more for their wheat than can the farmers on this side of the line for the railroads are held under such restriction as makes this possible. Then life and property are safer there than on this side, for the Government there, if not altogether of and by the people, is certainly for the people. Crimes are very few because of the certainty of punishment. Those best posted believe that the plan for a great republic has been laid out there and that it is swiftly being carried out. Not a plan for annexation to the United States, but to draw away from Great Britain and to launch a Northern Republic where liberty under law will supplement everything good in our own country and reject all that is weak or bad in our own system.

A gentleman is carrying on the streets a black thorn stick cut in Ireland one hundred and fifty years ago. He has the pedigree of the stick, there is no doubt about its antiquity. The stick is as straight as the top mast of a new ship, its handle is a natural crook, its thorns bristle like a porcupine; the only evidence of any bending to age is in the worn silver ferrule. A hundred and fifty years old. It was cut four years before Wolfe died, six years before George III ascended the throne, just when old Fritz of Prussia was carrying grandly on his seven years war, fifteen years before Napoleon and Wellington were born; four years before Nelson was born; twenty-four years before the great Chatham died. Louis XV was King of France, Ferdinand VI, was King of Spain, and Paul IV was Pope of Rome. A long time ago. How many heads has that cane cracked? How many wakes has it attended? Still it is straight as a line and its thorns bristle like the quills of a porcupine.

THE SAME OLD CAUSE.

One of the causes of difference between the Pope and the Republic of France (where an overwhelming majority of the people are Roman Catholics), is that the State for several years has waged war upon the religious congregations of teaching orders, the charge being that the teaching of the youth of France by those religious teachers is directly against free institutions.

It is not necessary to inquire how much truth there may be in the charge, but it is true that while those teachers believe that the head of their church ought also to be the head of the State, their teaching must be biased. To guard against all that was what led the fathers who framed our country's constitution to so frame it that every protection should be drawn around the religious beliefs of all men in this land, anything like church dictation in State affairs should be made impossible. The result has been wonderful. Our country has prospered as no other country ever did. In Utah alone has there been a serious determination to break down the separation of church and State and to subordinate the State to the church. The result has been infinite unrest and bitter heartburnings for half a century. Is it not about time for the Government to assert itself and no longer accept as lawmakers the members of an organization who do not believe in free institutions, but who hold as did the late George Q. Cannon, that vox populi, vox Dei is all wrong and that the motto should be Vox Dei, vox populi.